The Field Museum, Illinois Butterfly Monitoring Network

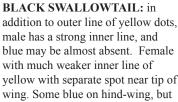
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VICEROY: line crossing through hind wing, smaller than a Monarch. Host plants: Willows (Salix).

MONARCH: no line crossing through the hind wing, much larger and a stronger flier than a Viceroy. Host plants: Milkweeds (Asclepias).



does not extend up into hindwing above row of faint spots. Host Plants: Parsley Family (Apiaceae).

EASTERN TIGER SWALLOW-

TAIL: no inner line of yellow dots. No dot near tip. Lots of blue on hindwing, up into center of hind wing. No inner row of orange dots. Tiger stripes often still visible on female dark form.

Host Plants: Black Cherry (Prunus serotina) and Tulip Tree (Liriodendron tulipifera).

RED SPOTTED PURPLE:

no tails, no line of yellow spots. Blue-green iridescence depends on lighting. "Red" (orange) spots on underside. Major Host Plants: Cherry (Prunus) and others.

GIANT AND SPICEBUSH

SWALLOWTAILS: Giant swallowtail is a large butterfly with dark wings above with two vellow crossing stripes, below pale yellow. Host Plants: prickly ash (Xanthoxylum) and hoptree (Ptelea). Spicebush Swallowtail with half-moon shaped blue marks on the hindwings and cream-blue edge spots. Host Plants: Spicebush (Lindera) and Sassafras.



Vicerov Limentis archippus



Monarch - Male Danaus plexippus



Monarch - Female Danaus plexippus



Black Swallowtail Papilio polyxenes



Black Swallowtail Papilio polyxenes



Black Swallowtail Papilio polyxenes



Papilio glaucus



Eastern Tiger Swallowtail 8 Eastern Tiger Swallowtail Papilio glaucus



9 Eastern Tiger Swallowtail Papilio glaucus



Red Spotted Purple 10 Limenitis arthemis astyanax



Red Spotted Purple Limenitis arthemis astyanax



Red Spotted Purple Limenitis arthemis astyanax



Giant Swallowtail Papilio cresphontes



14 Giant Swallowtail Papilio cresphontes



15 Spicebush Swallowtail Papilio troilus

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COMMON BUCKEYE: prominent eye-spots along the margins of both wings, two orange bars on the upper forewing. Host Plants: False Foxgloves (Agalinis), Toadflax (Linaria), and Plantain (Plantago).



Common Buckeye Junonia coenia



Common Buckeye Junonia coenia



Common Buckeye Junonia coenia

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NORTHERN PEARLY-EYE: no

large eyespots. Eyespots on the underside edge of the wing surrounded by yellow. Tends to be more strongly patterned on underside. Somewhat scalloped hindwing. Savanna species. Host Plants: grasses (Poaceae).



Northern Pearly Eve Lethe anthedon



Northern Pearly Eye Lethe anthedon



Northern Pearly Eve Lethe anthedon

EYED BROWN: no large eve spots. Eyespots on the underside edge of the wing surrounded by vellow and then surrounded by individual rings of brown. Each spot looks like a donut. Rounded hindwing. Found in sunny open areas. Host Plants: Sedges (Carex).



Eyed Brown Lethe eurydice



Eyed Brown Lethe eurydice



Eyed Brown Lethe eurydice

LITTLE WOOD SATYR: much smaller than the above species and quite variable. Eye spots on all wings. Found in woodlands. Host Plants: Grasses (Poaceae).



Little Wood Satyr 25 Megisto cymela



26 Little Wood Satyr Megisto cymela



Little Wood Satyr Megisto cymela

27

COMMOM WOOD NYMPH:

two large eye spots on forewing. Small dots in a row on hindwing. Found in open habitats. Host plants: Grasses (Poaceae).



Common Wood Nymph Cercyonis pegala



29 Common Wood Nymph Cercyonis pegala



Common Wood Nymph 30 Cercyonis pegala

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PAINTED LADY: lacks the tiny white spot found in the corresponding area of the Painted Lady. The two orange spots in that area are connected. Underside of the hindwing has 4 -5 small eyespots. Host Plant: Thistles and many other species.



Vanessa cardui



Vanessa cardui



AMERICAN LADY: a tiny white spot located in the orange area of the forewing. The eyespots on the top hindwing are very similar to Painted Lady but the American Lady has white in the center of the large spot. The underside is very different than Painted Lady with two large eyespots. Host Plants: Asters (Aster).



Vanessa cardui

RED ADMIRAL: upperside with large red or orange band, underside lacks eyespots. Host Plants: Nettles (Urtica).

American Lady Vanessa virginiensis

American Ladv Vanessa virginiensis

American Lady Vanessa virginiensis







QUESTION MARK: underside with a silver punctuation mark that includes a dot. Note: shading of underside is variable among males and females and between winter and summer forms. "Eyebrow"



Vanessa atalanta

Vanessa atalanta

Vanessa atalanta

Question Mark

42

over upper outer spot on forewing. Wings are very hooked. Blue edge on upperside on tails. Host Plants: various.

40 **Question Mark** Polygonia interrogationis

Question Mark Polygonia interrogationis

Polygonia interrogationis

EASTERN COMMA: generally smaller than a Question Mark. Silver mark on underside does not have a dot. No "eyebrow" above upper outer spot on forewing. Wings not as hooked and tail more stubby than Question Mark. Host Plants: Elms (Ulmus) and Nettles (Urtica).



Polygonia comma

44 **Eastern Comma** Polygonia comma

Eastern Comma Polygonia comma

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HACKBERRY: single eyespot on the forewing and series of small eyespots on the hingwing. Host Plant: Hackberry (Celtis).



47 Hackberry

Asterocampa celtis



GREAT SPANGLED

FRITTILARY: large, very fast butterfly. Underside with a light band between rows of silver spots. Several species of Frittilary are found in the area. Host Plant: Violets (Viola).

Asterocampa celtis

Asterocampa celtis

PEARL CRESCENT: long forewings. "Curly" patterns near body, black edging on top. Row of solid,

black dots along hindwing margin. Fairly plain underneath. Host Plants: Asters (Aster).

49 Great Spangled Frittilary 50 Great Spangled Frittilary 51 Great Spangled Frittilary Speyeria cybele Speyeria cybele

53



Pearl Crescent

Phyciodes tharos



SILVERY CHECKERSPOT: Uncommon butterfly that is very similar to Pearl Crescent. Black dots on hindwing are actually donuts (with a light center). Larger than Pearl Crescent. Host Plants: Sunflowers (Asteraceae).



Chlosyne nycteis

Pearl Crescent



Chłosyne nycteis



MOURNING CLOAK: large butterfly with light band at edge. The only similar insect is a grasshopper. Host Plants: Willows (Salix) and

other trees and shrubs.

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Chlosyne nycteis

58 Mourning Cloak Nymphalis antiopa

59 Mourning Cloak Nymphalis antiopa

60 Mourning Cloak chrysalis Nymphalis antiopa

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CABBAGE WHITE: very common, white butterfly with one black spot. Host Plants: various.



Pieris rapae



CLOUDED AND ORANGE SULPHURS: yellow to orange-yellow with black along the upperside edges. These species will hybridize. Females can be white. Clouded sulpher upperside without orange patches. Orange sulphur has

at least some orange hue above. Host Plants: Clovers and Alfalfa (Fabaceae).

Cabbage White 62 Pieris rapae

Pieris rapae

SPRING AZURE: strong flyer, blue top usually seen in flight. Underside patterned like hairstreaks or eastern tailed blue. No colored spots on underside. No tails. Host Plants: various.

Clouded Sulphur 64

Colias philodice

Orange Sulphur Colias eurytheme

Orange Sulphur Colias eurytheme









EASTERN TAILED BLUE: weak flyer, blue or very dark top. Usually stays right above the vegetation. Orange spots on the underside. Tails on hindwing. Host Plants: Pea

family (Fabaceae).

Spring Azure Celastrina ladon

Spring Azure 68 Celastrina ladon

Summer Spring Azure Celastrina neglecta







70 **Eastern Tailed Blue** Cupido comyntas

Eastern Tailed Blue Cupido comyntas

Eastern Tailed Blue Cupido comyntas

ACADIAN AND BANDED HAIRSTREAKS: no dots near the body on the hairstreaks as seen in the previous two species. Blue and orange dots on the underside. Banded Hairstreak with a band of dashes on the underside. Host Plants: Acadian: Willows (Salix); Banded: Oaks (Quercus) and Hickories (Carya).



Acadian Hairstreak Satyrium acadica



Banded Hairstreak Satyrium calanus



Satyrium calanus